



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the whole community. The native born has not deteriorated in quality but the community as a whole has. The composition of its population is changed and the able race constitutes a smaller proportion than before. The immigrant has not forced the native into a higher class but has driven him out of existence, that is, prevented his being born. It is a case of substitution of one race for another. This so-called law of immigration has by no means settled the vexed question of whether American society has been aided or injured by the coming of the immigrants.

GUY S. CALLENDER.

Yale University.

Amerikanische Wirtschaftspolitik. Ihre ökonomischen Grundlagen, ihre sozialen Wirkungen und ihre Lehren für die deutsche Volkswirtschaft. By FRANZ ERICH JUNGE. (Berlin: Julius Springer. 1910. Pp. iv, 301. 7 m.)

The purpose of this book, as announced by the author in the preface, is to fill a gap in existing literature upon America by describing the basic principles of production, analyzing them in their relation to governmental authority, and comparing them with conditions in Europe. For this task the author, who has been a consulting engineer in New York, shows himself well qualified; he is familiar at first hand with the technical phases of wealth production and has evidently read widely on political and social questions. A Prussian, thoroughly imbued with monarchical ideas of government and of paternalistic regulation of industry, he can find little to praise and much to condemn in the extreme individualism and crass capitalism which in the United States, he says, exploits labor and nature, corrupts government, and prevents the growth of ethical ideals.

The typical characteristics of American economy, according to Dr. Junge, are absence of system, incompetency and lack of prestige on the part of the government, exploitation by the employer, and extravagance on the part of the consumer. Democracy and equality are mere phrases with which capitalism, which really controls government, befools the people. Although the developed technique of industry permits an enormous production of goods, it is largely at the expense of labor, which is driven at white heat and whose wages are fixed according to a materialistic system of compensation absolutely lacking in all ethical con-

siderations. While wages are nominally high, they are kept so only to attract immigrants; really the lot of the American workman is worse than that of the German. America can, however, offer some lessons to Germany—the energy and success of American capitalists have spurred the German state and individual enterprises to renewed exertions and jostled them out of old ruts. But for the most part the author holds us up as *ein abschreckendes Beispiel*.

Dr. Junge is a severe critic though in some respects a just one. In the practice of his profession he has undoubtedly seen the capitalistic methods, of which he complains, unpleasantly exemplified. To deny the existence of national ideals and of high ethical standards is, however, to misunderstand the best part of the American people. The book has a certain value, as the serious criticism of an educated man must always have, but the author's unsympathetic, even hostile attitude, and too exclusive reliance upon the perfervid utterances of radical reformers, detracts decidedly from the value of his conclusions. The author's style, it may be noted in conclusion, is sometimes as repellant as his logic; the reviewer caught on the second page a single sentence of 202 words.

E. L. BOGART.

University of Illinois.

Social Forces in American History. By A. M. SIMONS. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1911. Pp. xiii, 325. \$1.50.)

In the words of the author, he has "tried to describe the dynamics of history rather than to record the accomplished facts"; in other words, to give an economic interpretation of American history. Of the twenty-four chapters of the book, twenty-three deal with the period from the discovery of America through the Reconstruction, while the final chapter of only fourteen pages treats of the period subsequent. The phenomena of this latest period are but scantily noted and too little advantage is taken of the opportunity they offer for the application of the author's point of view. The position is simply that of the Marxian socialists. Briefly, it is that there is an economic bug under every historical chip, and if it be not a real bug, it is a humbug. The author's results may be epitomized as follows: The discovery of